Hybrid workshops relating to A6.2

International registry

October 2023, Bonn

Context

Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paras 29-31:

- Each participating Party shall have, or have access to, a registry for the purpose of tracking and shall ensure that such registry records, including through unique identifiers, as applicable, authorization, first transfer, transfer, acquisition, use towards NDCs, authorization for use towards other international mitigation purposes, and voluntary cancellation ... and shall have accounts as necessary.
- The secretariat shall implement an international registry for participating Parties that do not have or do not have access to a registry. ... Any Party may request an account in the international registry.
- The international registry shall be part of the centralized accounting and reporting platform...

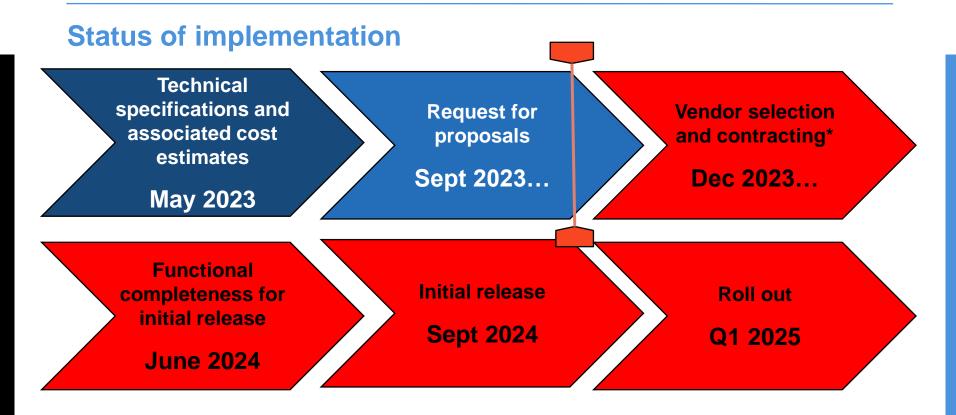
Context

Decision 6/CMA.4:

- Isolated Party-specific sections
- Cross-sectional consistency
- Secretariat to implement, host and administer
- Accounts shall enable the tracking and recording of information in relation to the ITMO actions they record
- Automatic pre-filling of the AEF
- Reporting to Parties and the public, handling of confidential information
- Interoperability subject to further guidance by the CMA

Topics to discuss today

- What are the types of accounts that all registries should have?
 Which types need to be supported by the international registry?
- Can mitigation outcomes be recorded in national registries or the international registry prior to authorization?
- What should be the role of the international registry administrator in the identification of authorized entities?



* Subject to availability of funding



Timeline, including procurement

Features and particularities of the international registry

- High value assets = risk landscape of a financial system
- AEF data generation
- Cover most use cases Parties may have:





Transactional



Accounting

- Multi-account-type
- Multi-cooperative-approach
- Entity accounts



Services of the international registry

- Recording authorization and transfer of ITMOs
- Set up "Party-specific sections"
- Set up accounts for Parties and entities
- Set up transactional accounts to track ITMOs
- Set up higher-tier accounts to track the movement of ITMOs
- Provide data for the pre-filling of the AEF
- Have basic rules to handle the turnover of ITMOs under cooperative approaches
- Be interoperable with the mechanism registry and national registries

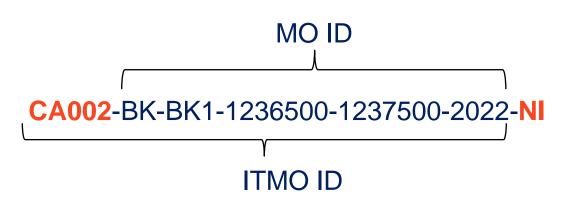
Procedures for the international registry

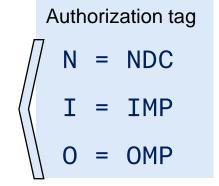
- Developed and maintained by the secretariat under CMA guidance
- Allow administrative actions such as the temporary suspension of business rules and acting on behalf of another user, with transparent tracking, to recover from operational errors



Mitigation outcomes prior to authorization

- If authorization needs to be specific, it needs to include the unique identifier of the ITMO being authorized
- The unique identifier is generated when the ITMO is generated in the registry
- The MO also stays unauthorized in the registry if its authorization is revoked
- => The "MO" needs to be generated in the registry at or before the moment of generation of the ITMO



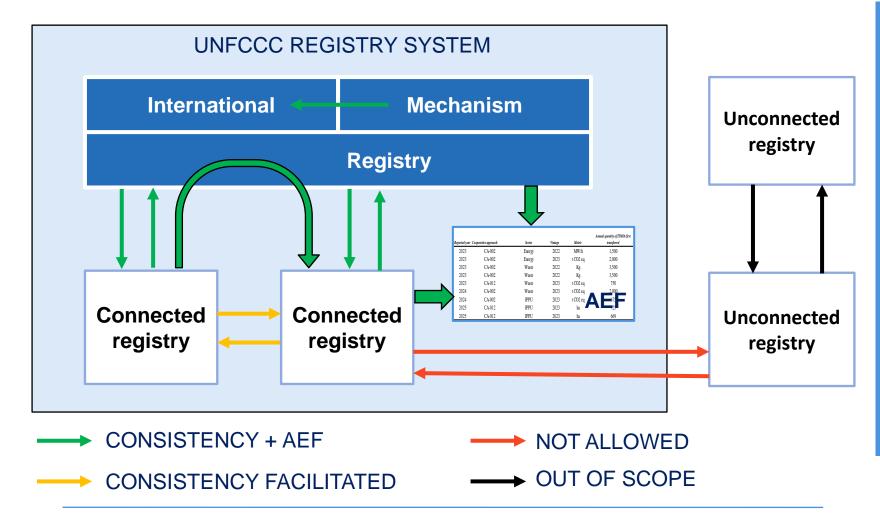




Account types

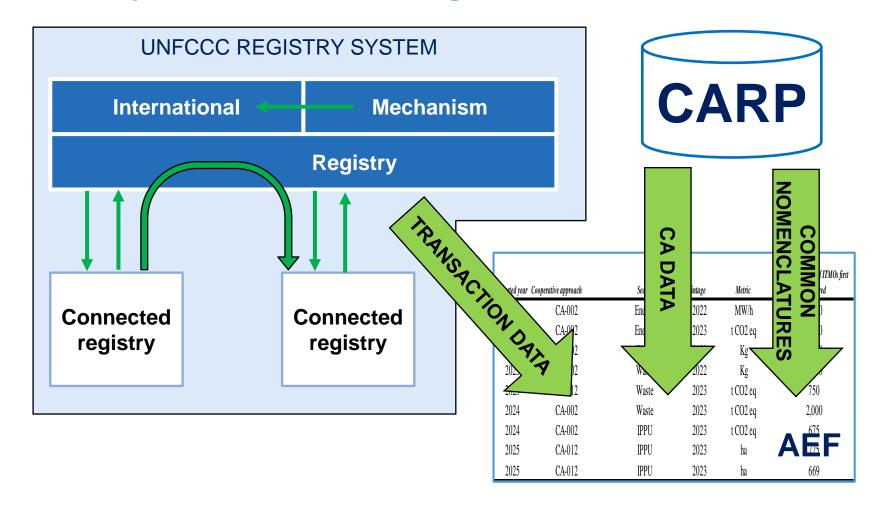
- Pre-authorization
- Holding
 - Party
 - Entity
- Use (retirement for 6.4)
- IMP and OMP cancellation
- Other cancellation types

Consistency guarantees and pre-filling of the AEF





Sufficiency of information for the generation of the AEF



Entity accounts

- Entity identification should be done rigorously, similar to the way banks identify their clients (KYC checks)
- Established practice under the CDM:
 - Project participants (account holders) initially introduced by a DOE
 - For subsequent changes, the secretariat has an internal procedure that requires further (light) identification in some cases
- Either the Party or the secretariat should take the responsibility for identifying prospective account holders
- Minimum standard of identification (government ID checks, inquiries) should be practiced when granting opening of international registry accounts.

Summary

- The international registry needs to sufficiently cover the different Parties' needs, including having transactional and higher-tier accounts
- It appears practical to allow tracking of MOs prior to authorization in the international registry, without the possibility to internationally transfer, use them for any purpose and without the possibility to associate them with the international registry
- The international registry will be in a position to pre-fill the AEF and guarantee consistency to connected registries
- Secure identification of entities is a concern and guidance would be needed on the risk appetite in the question of entity identification, the appropriate level of checks required, and the role of Parties and the secretariat in carrying out these checks.